

Citrusville Morning Herald.
ADVERTISING RATES MAY BE ASCERTAINED
AT THE COUNTING ROOM.
IRON WORKS.
TITUSVILLE
NOVELTY WORKS

GIBBS, RUSSELL & STERRETT,
PROPRIETORS,
Titusville, Pa., and Nuada, N.Y.

MACHINISTS,
IRON FOUNDERS AND FORGERS,
BUILDERS OF

Stills, Iron Tanks, Engines
and Boilers,

Dealers in

PIT FIRE, JOSEPH NASON & CO'S STEAM AND
GAS FITTINGS, MORRIS TARKER & CO'S
LAUTWELDED CASING AND
TUBING.

Manufacturers of

DRILLING TOOLS & STEEL JARS

Repairs of all kinds done, and all kinds of Oil Well

Supplies kept constantly on hand. Brass Works of

every description, &c., &c.

Our extensive experience in Tank Building enables

us to say that the work of this description con-

trusted to us, will be of the highest order.

Our Drilling Tools are the best manufactured in this

country.

Our stock is selected with great care.

We have in our employ the best Steel Workmen in

the section of country.

All our work WARRANTED.

Our Office and Shop is on Monroe street, near the

Depot.

F. H. GIBBS, WM. B. STERRETT,

23mchf.

DRILLING JARS!

We would respectfully announce to our customers and the public generally that we keep constantly on hand

CAST STEEL DRILLING JARS!

Which for Strength and Durability excel any Steel-

Lined Jar heretofore in use.

The Advantages We Claim

over Steel Jars are, that being ALL-STEEL, they are stronger than Jar composed partly of iron; they are protected from wear on the outside, and will keep their shape longer.

We Warrant Them to Drill

Fifteen Hundred Feet.

We also keep on hand

CAST IRON WORKING BARRELS.

FISHER, NORRIS & CO.,
Petroleum Centre, Pa.

10mchf.

Eagle Iron Works!

OF BUFFALO.

ENGINES & BOILERS

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE,

On hand and for sale, delivered at any point in the Oil

Regions.

HORACE W. TEMPLE, Agent.

Office at the Mansion House, Titusville,

16mchf.

PLEASANTVILLE IRON WORKS

And Machine Shop,

J. LOCKE & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF

DRILLING TOOLS,

PUMPING RIGS,

WELL TOOLS,

SUCKER RODS,

• ENGINES AND BOILERS REPAIRED.

General Blacksmithing.

JONATHAN LOCKE 23mchf. J. LOCKE

Chalmers-Spence's Patent, Non-Conductor

AND

HEAT RETAINER

for covering Stone, Boilers, Pipes, &c., (patented 1862)

and 1863) leaves from 20 to 30 feet in full on

Locomotive Boilers. After a series of experiments it was adopted as the best covering by the British Gov-

ernment in 1863, and by United States Government in

1867. It is non-combustible and durable, therefore a

permanently safe covering. It is

BEST INSULATOR FOR FELTING.

Send for sample containing particulars, references,

etc., to L. M. HAWKES,

425 Walnut street, Philadelphia,

Sprague & Longwell, opposite depot, agents for Titusville and vicinity.

FARRAR & TREFTS

STEAM ENGINE

AND

BOILER BUILDERS,

No. 54 to 66 Perry Street,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK;

OR, APPLY TO

PETER C. HEINZ, - PIONEER, PA.

REFERENCES:

PARKER, THOMPSON & CO, OIL CITY, Pa.

W. S. MCQUEEN, McCLINTOCK, Pa.

S. P. BOYNTON, BOYNTON, Pa.

W. S. MITCHELL, MITCHELL, Pa.

Steeltown

C. A. DURFEE Y

General Agent for the

ERIE CITY IRON WORKS,

FOR

Petroleum Centre and Vicinity.

ENGINES & BOILERS

Constantly on Hand. An Indemnity is offered to pur-

chasers wishing

Stationary Tubular or Portable

Boilers.

Boilers and engines prior with other manufacturers

and dealers.

Platform rear Depot O. C. & A. R. R.

12mchf. PETROLEUM CENTRE.

J. & T. PAYNE,

PLUMBERS,

GLAZIERS,

GAS FITTERS,

AND LEAD BURNERS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

PAPER HANGERS, &c.

13mchf. SPRUCE STREET, TITUSVILLE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Titusville Morning Herald.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN THE OIL REGIONS.

VOL. VII. NO. 58.

TITUSVILLE, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

WHOLE NO. 1438.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS

By the Western Union Line.

Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The subject of amending the interest and legal rate of our State has been brought before the Legislature, and the subject is one of great practical interest and importance. At present the legal rate of interest in this State is six per cent., but there is very little money loaned at that rate. The Scranton

Legislature says they will pass the bill which provides that borrowers and lenders may mutually agree upon any rate per cent., and in cases where no specific contract is made the legal rate shall be seven per cent., instead of six as at present. The Massachusetts Legislature passed a similar law two years ago, after the most careful investigation and consideration of the whole subject by both Houses. The Pennsylvania Legislature took a similar course a few months ago.

The obvious intent of the new law was for the protection of borrowers against unprincipled lenders, but in most cases the law has operated to the inconvenience of those wishing to borrow money. The price for the use of money is naturally regulated by the laws of supply and demand, and there seems to be little objection to the policy of allowing borrowers and lenders to agree upon their own terms. Lenders of funds naturally

set the best market for the commodity which they have to dispose of, and in States where

most of the loans funds seek investment elsewhere. When money is plenty the lenders will compete for customers, but when it is scarce the borrower must comply with the lenders' terms. Neither the one party nor the other is benefited in the end by having an artificial restriction upon the price to be paid for the use of money at a rate below the ordinary and average market value. With the advance of the legal rate to seven per cent., there will be much loss temptation and necessity for evading the requirements of the law, and the provisions for legalizing any rate of interest which may be designated in writing upon a note has proved of service elsewhere to those who do the most business in borrowing and lending money.

The Senate Funding Bill.

The bill introduced by Senator Sherman authorizing the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, to establish specific payments, is substantially as follows:

The first section provides that, for the purpose of funding the debt of the United States, and reducing the interest thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon or registered bonds of such denominations, not less than \$30, as he may think proper, to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000, redeemable in coin, at the pleasure of the government, at any time after ten years, and payable in coin at twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the bonds thus authorized may be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, either in the United States or elsewhere, at not less than their par value for coin, or they may be exchanged for any outstanding bonds of an equal aggregate par value, heretofore issued, and known as the five-twenty bonds, and for other purpose; and the proceeds of so much thereof as may be disposed of for coin, shall be placed in the treasury to be used for the redemption of such six per cent, bonds, and may be exchanged for such bonds, or for any other purpose, as may have been used for that purpose.

The second section provides for the issue of \$400,000,000 of four and a half percent, fifteen-twenty bonds, on the same terms, to be used in the redemption of any bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, which have fallen due.

The third section provides for the issue of \$400,000,000 in four per cent, twenty-fourty gold bonds, on the same terms and for similar purposes.

The fourth section exempts these bonds from all taxation.

The fifth section makes the coupons payable in London, Paris, Amsterdam or Frankfurt.

The sixth section authorizes the employment of agents in Europe and in this country to negotiate the loan at a cost not exceeding one percent.

The seventh section appropriates one hundred and fifty million dollars annually for paying the interest and reducing the principal of the debt; and orders the bonds now held as a sinking fund to be destroyed, also all bonds hereafter purchased under this section shall be destroyed.

The eighth section compels banking associations to deposit registered bonds issued under this act as security for notes issued to them, and that not more than one-third of the bonds so deposited shall be of either the five or four and a half per cent, bonds.

The ninth section provides that the amount of circulation of national banks shall not exceed eighty per cent, of the bonds deposited.

The tenth section provides that banks organized or to be organized under the national currency act, upon depositing with the United States treasury one hundred thousand dollars in United States notes, receive one hundred thousand dollars in four per cent, bonds to be used as a deposit for notes, issued for circulating notes, to the extent provided in said national currency act, and without respect to the limitation of the aggregate circulation of the national currency prescribed by said act.

THE INDIANS.—Hon. Lewis H. Morgan of Rochester N. Y., has an article in the Jan. number of the *North American Review* maintaining that the Indian tribes of North America are all of common origin, and have spread over the continent from the valley of the Columbia River, as the centre of population. That valley, with its inexhaustible supply of fish, and its genial climate, would furnish the means of subsistence for a numerous people, and the traditions of many Indian tribes refer their origin to the north, and in some cases, preserve the memory of their migrations. He holds also, that came originally from Asia, by way of the Atlantic islands, from the neighborhood of the Amazon river. He rejects altogether the theory of any migration westward from the Atlantic, and thinks that all evidence from history or tradition indicates that the general movement was from west to east, and from north to south. The successive races in Mexico were of northern origin, and the different countries of South America were peopled from the North-

ern hemisphere.

General News.

NEW YORK.—Feb. 7.

The Mormon's mission is being pushed forward with all the vigor and energy possessed by its leaders in the vicinity of Prentiss, Paterson, Rockville Centre, Hempstead, Long Island, during the earlier part of the week, the most frequent accounts of General Burton's work were given at meetings and proceedings as held during the day to aid the mission. More preaching has been sent out Utah, and they are looked for daily. Elders and priests are traveling and preaching in every town and village situated within a circuit of seventy miles of Prentiss. At Williamsburg yesterday, elder Jackson, of Utah, preached to a large congregation.

A telegram from Gov. Ross, of Florida, says that the effort to impeach him has been defeated and that his administration has been sustained by two-thirds of the House.

The Star has the following London cable:

Mr. Austin, the representative of a large American shipping company, has concluded the purchase of the department for government dock yards. It is specially intended for iron ship building.

Mr. Howard recognized the extent of existing abuses, but considered the bill of too sweeping a character.

The morning hour expiring the bill was laid aside in order to proceed with the census bill.

The House was read at length and also the motion of the Senate Committee, simply directed to the Secretary of the Interior to change the schedules and blanks to be used in enumerating the states and territories of the United States in 1870, to make the same conform to the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Peabody the Senate took

up the bill to reflect its importance and to preserve the independence of the several departments of the Government. He explained the bill originally proposed I recommended it to the members of Congress unless in writing and at the request of the appointing power. The committee believing this restriction would be evaded by members throwing themselves in the way of him, asked to make recommendations, so that the abuses complained of in the bill, if carried, had attempted to make the bill ineffective by prohibiting the same.

Mr. Peabody, however, had attempted to make the bill effective by prohibiting the same.

Mr. Peabody said the bill would prevent a member from stating his opinion even when requested so to do by the Executive, in regard to the character and fitness of an officer.

Mr. Schurz believed reform in the executive desirable, but it should be upon better basis than that proposed. The effect of this bill would be merely to transfer the right to make recommendation to office from the higher to the lower class of politicians, to the greater injury to public interests.

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Mr. Conkling advocated at length the proposed substitute reported by the Senate committee, to take the census under the act of 1850.

Mr. Sumner followed in support of the House bill.

At 3:30 a message was received from the House announcing the death of Representative Hovey, of Ohio.

After short address by Thurman and Sherman and the adoption of resolution of respect for the memory of deceased, the Senate adjourned.

House.

Bills introduced are referred:

By Mr. S. Field, to except from the operation of the law abolishing the franking privilege the circulation of weekly newspapers within the country where sent from the office of publication to the post office.

By Mr. Getz, to allow all newspapers and periodicals published within the United States to be transmitted through the mail free of postage when sent from the office of publication to the post office.

By Mr. Stevens, to amend the banking bill so as to give the time for which to pay and audit expenses, and for proceeding to set aside the order of discharge.

The following resolution, offered last Monday by Mr. Marshall, came up at the next business meeting:

Resolved, That the power granted in the Federal Constitution to levy and collect taxes, duties on imports and excises, to pay the debts and provide for common defense and general welfare of the United States, does not include or embrace any power to levy duties for any purpose other than collection of revenues for

the benefit of the families of such Mormons.

One hundred and thirty-seven Bishops have drawn up an address to the Pope against the doctrine of infallibility. This address His Holiness has indignantly refused to receive. It is evident that the principal object he had in view in addressing the Council was to increase the influence of the clergy to this part of the world, and there is great reliance on the part of the Germans, the Easterns, and it is said, the American members of the Council to grant it.

The Supreme Court decision on the legal tender question was the great subject of discussion in financial circles this afternoon. The decision, as understood in Wall street, is that the legal tender act was justified by war, but that Congress had no power to issue any more legal tender notes and that all contracts made prior to 1862 are to be paid in coin. In this shape the decision is certainly a very important one, but its influence was remarkably slight. This decision makes some hundred of millions of railroad bonds and an aggregate of State and city bonds payable in coin both principal and interest, the interest of which for

eight years has been paid in greenbacks.

Payments of interest on principal since 1862, having been accepted by creditors, will not be affected by the decision except where money is loaned to the poor, which is accompanied with a receipt for gold, which is not of course exceptional. It is perfectly improbable that some of the poorer States, and Tennessee, being unable to provide for their debt even on a currency basis, may be driven by this decision into open repudiation, placing the action of the Supreme Court as imposing upon them obligations which could not honor. The price of gold advanced in the morning on receipt of a private telegram from Washington to the effect that the decision would be in favor of all contracts made before 1862, being payable in coin, but when the other part of the decision was known this morning the price of gold declined, from the fact that Congress under the decision can issue no legal tender.

The officers of the Chicago & Pacific

and New York & Erie, and the

Rockwood & Co., which have passed the

bill, have agreed to give a formal engagement to observe faithfully all the rules of the Stock Exchange relative to registration of stock and notification of exchange of all new issues of shares or of convertible bonds, and this being all that is required by the governing committee conditionally to replacing of stock on call, it is presumed it will tomorrow be restored to its former position on the Stock Exchange.

Murderous Assassination Americans.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, four

Americans, Isaac Greenwall, Henry K. Foster, Hugh Johnson and G. L. Wells, all of New

York, were on their way to visit a photographic gallery, where they intended to have their pictures taken and all wore blue neckties. Near the theater they were stopped by a man, who pointed to their neckties and addressed them in an excited manner. Spanish

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parties of

OL' CREEK & ALLEGHENY R. R.
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Defects and Perils of the School System.

The Pittsburgh Post has a good article on the defects and dangers of the school system in a sanitary point of view. And it is singular fact that it has never occurred to the school authorities to keep statistics showing what percentage of pupils get sick, what classes of diseases the children are most subject to, and also if there are local causes adequate to produce these disorders.

Among the enumerated defects of school rooms, in general, may be mentioned bad light-originating short-sightedness, or *Dyspepsia*. One of the worst rules of the school-room is that of enforcing the attention of infant children to the pages of their books when the light is bad, or the attention is fatigued. It kept up it is likely to inflict diseases upon that organ. A second ground of complaint may be laid against the low desks, the straight backed, immovable, hard-bottomed chairs. Fatigue is sure to follow imprisonment of that kind, and restlessness is regarded as a fault to be punished. Round shoulders and curvature of the dorsal column, are among the injurious effects which we frequently note in the cases of feeble children, too timid to disregard the rules, too obedient to utter a protest.

Next, we may observe the frequency of headaches among children who attend school, an incident of congestion of the blood in the direction of the brain, which may be attributed to bad ventilation and heating with iron stoves. It is time that our schools had regular medical visitation, not for the purpose of treating the sick, but to ascertain if the conditions of health are observed in the school room, and to remove local causes of sickness and chronic diseases if they are found to exist in the school building or atmosphere, or management. The concluding suggestions of the Post are well stated. "What we want," it says, "is well ventilated school rooms, comfortable seats that will not compel children to seek relief from physical pain by leaning forward or sideways, at the expense of their physical conformation, and a proper blending of study and relaxation, and a wider and more comprehensive judgment of physiology on the part of teachers."

Why the bodies as well as the minds of children should not be well taken care of in the system of popular instruction, it would be hard to tell. But instead there is, for the purposes of education, no difference, except a metaphysical one, between the mind and the body. They are mutually dependent and sympathetic. A sound mind in a sound body is the great desideratum of life. Both should be taken into account—their mutual wants and conditions in every good system of education.

A new Creating Crawford county a separate judicial district provides that on and after the first Monday of December, 1870, the county of Crawford shall be and form a separate and independent judicial district, to be called the Thirteenth judicial district of the State.

See. 2. That there shall be four regular terms of court in each year in said county, commencing the first Monday of January, April, August and November, to continue three weeks each, if the business shall so long require it.

See. 3. That the first week of court shall be devoted to criminal business, and to such other business as may belong to the sessions; but if occasion requires it the criminal business may extend into the other weeks.

See. 4. That the court in session, or the president judge and one or both the associates in vacation, may order adjourned courts to be held for the trial of civil and criminal cases, and the dispatch of other business, and order them notice thereof to be publicly given, and order for the return of traverse jurors to be issued.

See. 5. That a competent judge for said district shall be chosen in the manner now provided by law, at the regular fall election of 1870, and be commissioned to enter upon his official duties the first Monday of December thereafter.

LOOKING OUT FOR SLIGHTS.—There are some people, yes, many people, always looking out for slights. They cannot even receive a friend, they cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family without suspecting some offense is designed. They are as touchy as hair-triggers. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be pre-occupied with business, they attribute his abstraction to some motive personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their own irritability. A fit of indulgence makes them see impropriety in everybody they come in contact with. Innocent persons who never dreamed of giving offense are astonished to find some unfortunate word, or some momentary tactlessness, mistaken for an insult. To say the least the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to let the more charitable view of our fellow-beings, and not suppose a slight is intended, unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hue, in a great degree, from the color of our own mind. If we are frank and generous, the world treats us kindly. If, on the contrary, we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let a person get the reputation of being touchy, and everybody is under more or less restraint; and in this way the chances of an imaginary offense are vastly increased.

THE NEW U. S. ATTORNEY.—In the United States Court at Pittsburg on Saturday, Judge McCandless presiding, the commission of H. Bucher Swope, Esq., the newly appointed United States District Attorney, was presented. Mr. Swope was presented to the Court by Mr. Carnahan, late District Attorney, who took occasion to refer to the high standing of the gentleman among the members of the bar of this State, and of his fine qualifications for the position. Mr. Carnahan also took occasion to thank the Court for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to him during his official term and bespeak for his successor a continuance of that treatment. Before administering the oath of office to Mr. Swope, Judge McCandless alluded in highly complimentary terms to the faithful manner in which Mr. Carnahan had discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him, and to the ability with which he had prepared and conducted the cause of the part of the government. The oath of office was then administered and Mr. Swope entered upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as United States District Attorney.

THE OIL CITY TIMES of Monday says: This morning the express and mail train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad start from the depot on this side. This will away with the business for transferring passengers, which will not only be much safer and pleasanter, but will save considerable time in the transit.

LEAH THE FORSAKEN.—Sherry and his troupe appear at Rouserville this evening in the above play, which, by the way, is especially adapted to the display of Mrs. Blake's peculiar powers as an actress. A full house may be expected. The entertainment to conclude with O. W. Blake's specialty, "Turn Him Out."

REAL ESTATE CHANGES.—Watson Petroleum Company to Bush and Jordan, two lots on Pine street, opposite J. H. Jack, \$1,500.

J. H. Broad to Fred Crocker, one lot corner Washington and Spruce streets, \$1,500.

Joseph Hoering to B. S. McAllister, house and lot on Martin street, \$1,500.

Watson Petroleum Company to J. H. Little, lot on Drake street.

CAN'T BE HIRED.—The Tidionite Journal in giving the announcement that Mr. Marshall of Tidionite, and Mr. Guild, of Mayville, are about to erect a first-class hotel in Titusville, makes the following comment:

"Although we do not question the wisdom of the purchase as Titusville is a growing and flourishing city and is destined we think to outstrip its sister cities, yet we are sorry to see capital leaving us and seeking investment elsewhere."

It can't be helped. As Train says "You can't stop Destiny."

BUSS & DAVIDSON, preparatory to their moving, April 1st, to their Atlantic Building on Spring street, will sell their stock of furniture, carpets and oil cloths, at bargain prices.

For the Morning Herald.

The Vine.

Of fruit with which mankind is blest, The vine of the vine of the vine the best; It is the parent, birth, whilst Spring from earth's foundation sure Is a higher air more pure.

And with the sun's bright beams the vine Covers each cluster with a leaf.

That lustful eye may not perceive;

When fully ripe the mellow fruit.

The most delicious taste will suit.

And though the leaves are green,

Like white or purple dresses,

Like birds just waiting to be pressed.

Like the vine's own wine,

Shy of the eye and the rude star,

Steaming afraid to leave the pair

With the sun and the summer air.

No fruit can with the grape compare.

1. Within the temperate zone,

2. In the desert, hills, white,

3. Hillsides, slopes, or great

4. Deep in the wood's fastnesses stray

5. Through round forest's mossy old

6. Love in vineyard to redeem.

Watching the growth of the vine,

7. Around the drowsy vines and loop,

8. Adorning his robe dome pleasant,

9. Making his robe dome pleasant,

10. By ending his repeat with wine.

At Christmas time it gives him cheer

Drinking away dull care and fear

What subtle juices does it yield?

The glassy, smooth and purple skin,

With the grape divine.

Till we're transformed to mite wine.

This how a man looks at the vine's life,

When down on the vine's life,

It's sparkling bubbles float and swim,

And bid him the full present waste.

Can we hope that the champagne?

'Twas wine the wedding feast did crown.

When out God's Lord called blythe down,

He plied them in the sacred wine.

We cannot like our Lord divine

But the pure water taste wine,

By his feet we stand,

And then we know at supper last

What then hot blythe that he past.

Down to this present time,

A substitute of heavenly power.

Through each succeeding age it stood

A fitting emblem of his blood.

Plant then your life in early spring,

And through a life of care and strife

It will a thousand blessings bring.

A life of care and strife before

Training your thoughts to something higher

In peace and quiet you're my rest

Beneath the vine your hands have dress

With the vine's life within you begin,

And when your locks are silver white,

This growth that with your youth began,

Shall shield the dew of night.

Dr. Livingstone.

A cable dispatch, a few days since, announcing that Dr. David Livingstone, the African traveler, had been burned as a wizard by a chief in the interior of Africa, although sufficiently startling in its terms, created little surprise on account of the doubt and uncertainty which have long hung round the fate of the intrepid adventurer. His death has been reported so many times that the world is prepared to hear any news concerning him.

Dr. Livingstone has been absent on his present trip over four years. He set out late in the year 1865, with a simple equipment, furnished jointly by the British Government and the Royal Geographical Society, in the hope of ascending nearer to the equator and exploring the Albert and Victoria Nyanza, and ascertaining definitely their relation to each other, to Lake Tanganyika and to the source of the Nile. In November, 1868, letters were received from him bearing dates, between September and December of the previous year. In these cheerful letters he asked for stores and medicines, which were sent to him at Ujiji. He expressed no apprehension of personal danger in any of these communications. His movements remained for long periods very uncertain, but an expedition which had been sent out in search of him returned in January, 1869, with most satisfactory accounts of his safety. Last year a communication was received from him by Lord Clarendon, dated from near Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa, July, 1869, in which he said that from what he had seen together with what he had learned from intelligent natives, he thought he might safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile were the Hami Carbon Oil Co. was only completed during the fall of the year. Now stills of large capacity erected by Messrs. II. Waterman & Bro., Messrs. Spencer & Kenlyside, J. R. Minchinton & Co., John McMinn, of Pottsville; Ross & Co., McGarvey & Co., Wyoming (erected last fall); and others contracted for will materially add to the volume of refining capacity, and during the present year we may expect to see the business assume very large proportions.

The renewed activity for the foreign market will cause a heavy demand for crude oil during the present year, and the stocks of refined oil will doubtless be materially reduced. In view of the great interests involved in this leading industry, it is well for the government to increase the tax on the crude oil to a minimum and to impose a duty on the trade generally. American refiners will not settle here nor be subject to all the petty annoyances of the inland revenue department. The American Government threw off the tax on the great refining industry of the States, and allowed the trade to breathe freely, and manufacture and sell without the restraints of the inland revenue department. A united effort ought to be made to get oil free, and when the trade is handicapped, more capital and development will be applied to the business.

THE STAG LINE TO RED HORN AND SHAMBURG.—W. H. Sink has bought out Sink & Pomroy's stag line running between this city and Shamburgh, via Roma, Homck, Jason, Moore and White, principally. A good bargain for any one, inquire of

S. M. EDMONDSON, Room No. 5, Union Block, Titusville, Pa.

Jan. 25, 1870. Jan. 25, 1870.

FOR SALE.

5,000 feet Second-Hand 2 inch OIL WELL TUBING AND 3 1/2 inch CASING. Inquire of

L. FREEMAN, Petroleum Centre, or Romeville, Pa.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A large TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH TWO ACRES OF GROUND, well shaded, and containing abundant fruit trees, etc. O. C. PHILLIPS, P. O. Box 119, Titusville, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

Pleasantly located in the village of Jamestown, N. Y., contains seventeen rooms, besides closets, and is remarkable for its convenient arrangements. Lot about 150x100 feet. Price, \$3,000. Enquire of

WILLIAM SMITH, 125 Main Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

BOARD WANTED

FOR A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE, & CHILD

Two and a half years old. Rooms either furnished or unfurnished. Address P. O. Box 117, Titusville, Pa.

FOR SALE.

HAB REMOVED HIS OFFICE

from South Franklin street to Second Story of Fulton Market on Diamond street, opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS & SHOES!

NOTICE.—The subscriber thank ful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, now respectfully announces that he has now established a large store of fine class goods, comprising all descriptions of

LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES,

Light and Heavy Boots and

Shoes of Every Style

for men and boys, together with every variety of

goods in blistens which will positively

attract the eye.

CLOSED OUT AT COST

Immediately. Persons wishing a good article at a low-

er price than ever before offered in this city will do well to call and examine for themselves. Work warranted as represented, or repaired free of charge.

J. H. WHALON,

43 Spring Street, corner of Washington.

Titusville, Pa. Feb. 8, 1870.

WANTED

BY A YOUNG MAN BOARD IN A PRIVATE

FAMILY

Where I can comfort myself at home can be found. Address P. O. Box 62.

WANTED

A SECOND-HAND ENGINE.

FOR SALE! NEW TRAILER! NEW TRAILER!

